The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Post-office.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

B. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers, by mail, one year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solid Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1871. NO. 197.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Large Number of Private Bills Disposed of in Both Houses—The Apportionment Bill Becomes a Law by Lapse of Time Without the Governor's Signature—Appropriation Bill Not Yet Reported from Senate Committee.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 6, 1871.

SENATE.

Favorable Reports.

The Senate met at ten o'clock A. M.

The House bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Gauger and Inspector of coal and refined petroleum for the county of Clarion, and one for Armstrong county, was reported affirmatively.

The House bill incorporating the Lancaster Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, was reported affirmatively.

Mr. Olmsted moved that the session be devoted to the consideration of private bills to which there is no objection.

Mr. Petriken moved to amend by inserting Senate private bills. Disagreed to, and Mr. Olmsted's motion prevailed.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday evening next at eight o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Evans moved the discharge of the Committee on Vice and Immorality from the further consideration of House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Chester county.

Mr. Brodhead opposed the motion, and Mr. Davis suggested that the bill would involve endless discussion.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Apportionment Bill a Law.

A message was then received from the Governor and read, by which he stated that the Apportionment bill was presented to him on the 20th, and not having been returned to the Senate within ten days after its presentation, has, agreeably to the constitution, become a law, as if he had signed it.

Mr. Connell read in place an act to incorporate the Garret Manufacturing Company.

Narrow-Gauge.

Mr. Billingfelt called up the House bill incorporating the Lancaster Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, which passed finally, amended by Mr. Billingfelt so that the name should read "Lancaster and Reading Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company."

Bills Passed.

Mr. Purman called up the House bill authorizing James Mccomingky, President, and Christopher Sandel, Vice President of the Westmoreland College at Mount Pleasant, to convey the college buildings. Passed finally.

Mr. Purman called up the House bill incorporating the borough of Verona, Allegheny county. Passed finally.

Mr. Evans called up the Senate bill to revive and continue in force an act to incorporate the Columbus and Octorara Railroad Company. Passed finally.

Mr. Connell called up a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Publishing Company. Passed finally.

The House bill incorporating the Northumberland Iron Company passed finally.

The Senate bill permitting the business of lumbering in Clinton, Centre, Clearfield and Elk counties. Passed finally.

Mr. Delaniter called up the House supplement for Erie city. Passed finally.

The House bill granting a pension to Adolphus Hall, a soldier of 1812, passed second reading.

Mr. Delaniter called up the House bill authorizing the authorities of Titusville to grade, pave and macadamize streets, erect sewers, &c. Passed finally.

Mr. Evans called up the Senate bill relative to binding by trustees of the Home for Friendless and destitute children, Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. Graham called up House bill to enable the school directors of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money and sell property for building purposes. Passed finally.

Mr. Cornell had his Carret Manufacturing Company's bill passed.

Mr. Kerr called up House bill incorporating the Butler Savings Bank. Passed finally.

Mr. Rutan called up the House bill vacating portions of certain streets in the borough of Port Royal, Columbia, Washington county, and changing the corporate name to "West Columbia," passed finally. This bill vacates Walnut street from Third to Lawrence alley, and Brown alley from Third to Lawrence alley, and Lawrence alley between Walnut and Brown street to Fairview, and Pike alley from Brown to Fairview.

Mr. Allen called up and had passed the House supplement for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Mr. Graham called up the House bill authorizing the Councils of Allegheny City to grade, pave, curb, and otherwise improve Troy Hill road. Passed finally.

Mr. Allen called up the House bill authorizing the School Directors of Titusville to borrow money. Passed finally.

Mr. Graham called up the House bill supplementary to the act authorizing the School Directors of the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money. Passed finally. This bill authorizes the district to borrow an additional sum of $15,000. Signed by the Governor for approval.

Mr. Randall called up the House bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of an inspector of steam boilers for the counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia. Passed finally.

Mr. Kerr called up the House bill repealing an act relative to Coroner and Sheriff of Northampton county. Passed finally. This bill provides that hereafter the Coroner of Armstrong county shall not, in any case, pay more than $25 for a post mortem examination by a regular surgeon.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

A message from the Governor, similar to the one received and read in the Senate, in reference to the apportionment bill, was received.

After a long discussion, a resolution that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, prevailed.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution authorizing the Clerk to procure a suitable case or package of books and documents forwarded to members. An amendment to confine the expense to three hundred dollars was voted down, and the resolution passed.

The following bills passed: Supplement for the Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny City; an act for the draining of wet and spongy lands; an act directing bills for the erection of bridges and counties, requiring reports to the Auditor General from railroad and mining companies, &c., on this subjects.

Wednesday evening next was fixed for the consideration of Senate bill (Beckalew's) providing for citizens voting in borough elections.

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate on yesterday to the House bill providing for the publication of Bates's Military History of Pennsylvania, and the proviso that the work be presented from time to the Governor for approval, provides, substantially, that Mr. Singerly, the State Printer, is to be paid $4 70 per volume for the first hundred copies of each volume, there being five volumes, making in all twenty-five thousand copies, amounting to $117,500. Each member of the Legislature and of the Executive session shall have seventeen copies of each volume; every other member shall have one copy of each volume, and V. The work must be completed by the first of July next, including indexing, and if not finished by that date, the Governor shall appoint another historian.

Mr. Johnston introduced a bill in relation to railroad grades and crossings in cities, boroughs and towns, which was laid on the table.

The House then adjourned till 8 o'clock Monday evening.

The appropriation bill, which passed the House two months ago, has not been reported in the Senate, and has not yet got out of committee.

The Department of Insurance.

The act to establish an insurance department establishes a separate and distinct department charged with the execution of all laws relating to insurance; the chief officer or superintendent of the department shall have a salary of $3,000 a year, with clerks not exceeding five in number; said superintendent shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Auditor General in relation to insurance companies; every company, association, person or agency to whom this act shall apply shall pay the following fees: Filing certified copy of charter, $10; filing general statement, $3; certificate of agency and copy of statement, $3; for every copy of paper filed, not otherwise provided for, ten cents per folio; for the same, one dollar. In case the expenses of the office exceed the fees collected, the excess shall be assessed pro rata upon all the companies liable to taxation of the State. The charter of all companies hereafter incorporated by the Legislature shall be submitted under almost insurmountable obstacles the Connellsville extension to Cumberland. A monument cut from the everlasting hills through which that road passes should be erected to his name.

The great question to be solved is shall the Hempfield as connected pass over the Monongahela at our town? Under the policy pursued by the engineer that point can be reached, this route was surveyed by the late Chas. Eliet, Jr., and pronounced eminently practicable, but for $500,000. Since then the Connellsville Railroad is the point to be attained, we claim to have by nature the most direct line between the two points, and are willing to rely on these two facts for our success. In connection with this subject, some of our friends below propose that a consolidation be effected with the branch road from this place to West Newton, or the straightest direct connection with Pittsburgh from Wheeling. The distance from Wheeling to Arnlesville, on the Connellsville Railroad, is twenty-seven miles, and the distance from the latter place to Pittsburgh is twenty-six miles, making the distance by this route only two miles more to Pittsburgh miles—or the same distance as by the Wheeling and Pittsburgh Railroad. With the completion of the road and the completion of the Valley Road on the west side of the river, our town will assume an impetus to the demand for houses and the erection of stores. We have just before us the new organization under the title of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company, to obtain control of the Wheeling and Virginia Railroad Company, so as to have the pier right to the east side of the river from the terminus of the Bridge line. Whilst that company is in its infancy, such an arrangement can be readily effected.

J. S. V.

INCREDIBLE OUTRAGE.

A Clergyman Murdered in His Pulpit.

A most dastardly outrage is reported as having occurred at Chocoville, Arkansas, on the 22d ult. On the morning of that day Rev. Mr. De Champ, of the Missionary Baptist church at that place, was about to open religious services, and while the congregation was still gathering a ruffian named Handley entered the meeting house, revolver in hand, and approaching the minister asked him his name. On hearing it Handley levelled his revolver at Mr. De Champ and fired four shots at him, three of which took effect in the head and one in the arm. Without uttering a word Handley then walked leveling his revolver at the congregation, drove them out of the house and mounting his horse rode away at full speed. The affrighted people of course hastily fled in every direction. The murderer then leaped over the fence, fired one shot at the people, and galloped off. As to the cause of the murder, the following is told: The man Handley has for some time been living in adultery and of bad character, some four years ago interrupted in a most scandalous manner a religious meeting at which the late Rev. Mr. De Champ was officiating, for which the latter had him indicted before the Grand Jury, and Handley was fined $100. Some years after, in Texas soon afterwards, where his destinies also made it not for him, and from whence he returned recently to Arkansas, he took a blood of it a good man in the opposing manner stated.

The Soda Fountains

Of the Lippincott manufacture are meeting with general favor amongst dealers, therefore we will give a few of the essential points which has secured to them the popularity which they have gained from all and choice stock of the finest Venetian marble. The cases are of the finest quality of mirror, plated and joined with silver plated screws, the foot is provided with hinges, and the front is so arranged that the ice box is entirely separate from the syrup cans, and can be taken out and cleaned without any trouble whatever. The arrangement of these fountains and their workings are complete. Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, Pittsburgh, manufacture the fountains and their improvements are giving them a call, corner Market street and Fourth avenue.

A Buffalo, New York, telegram of yesterday says of the break in the Erie Canal: The water will be let in on Monday and boats will be able to pass by Thursday.

THE TREATY.

Extra Session of the Senate.

Democrats to Oppose the Treaty as a Matter of Policy—Senator Morton Selected by the Administration to Take Charge of the Matter—Cameron Extremely Sensitive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1871.

The Senators are beginning to arrive here to attend the executive session, which begins on Wednesday next. It is not expected that any business will be transacted before the Monday following. The treaty will first be sent to the Senate by the President, accompanied by a message, briefly setting forth the history of the workings of the Commission and the result of its labors. It will then be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, and while it is under discussion there the Senate will take a recess, until the Committee has fully digested its contents and prepared a report thereon. It is now thought by good authorities that the extra session will last about three weeks, even if everything runs smoothly.

There is considerable anxiety in Administration circles as to whether the necessary two-thirds vote will be forthcoming to ratify the treaty. It is already understood that the Democrats will oppose it united as party policy, while there are perhaps a dozen Republican Senators who cannot be relied upon, especially if the treaty contains a clause providing for the payment of losses of British subjects in the South.

Morton and Cameron, with Secretary Fish and Bancroft Davis, had a further consulting to-day over the treaty, with the view of impressing upon the mind of the present Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee the points thereof, and how they should be presented to the Senate. The difficulty of this task induced the Secretary of State to propose that Morton should take charge of this treaty in the Senate, as being the most competent man now on the Foreign Relations Committee for this business. Cameron proves extremely sensitiveness at the manner in which he is treated by both Fish and the President, who communicate almost entirely with Morton in foreign affairs, and especially with regard to the formation of the present treaty. Another Cabinet meeting will be held before the Senate meets, for the purpose of giving the finishing touch to the treaty before it is finally submitted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1871.

Senator Morton is hard at work to-day, studying the proceedings of the Joint Commission and the treaty. Cameron abandoned the field yesterday and went home. Morton has been furnished with a printed copy of the daily work of the Commission, including every proposition submitted and the points made either for or against each. The State Department does not possess a single one of the voluminous correspondence and documents relating to the question at issue. In preparing the case it was found that it would expedite matters very much if copies of Minister Motley's despatches were prepared and used in Executive session could be obtained. Upon request to furnish them, he at once sent them to Washington. The latter Senator expresses the opinion today that the treaty will require a month's discussion in executive before it can be reported to the Senate. Those having the matter in official charge say that our Commissioners have fully met their English associates that the treaty cannot be given to the public till after ratifications have been exchanged. After these are made the treaty should be published appeared, the American Commissioners made great efforts to have the treaty published in this place, and even went so far as to send a false protocol to the printing office to test that establishment, but it was found to be out of order. Fish charged the leak on the English, and the question of responsibility is not yet settled. The Cabinet officers feel very confident that the treaty will be ratified.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—One of the Joint High Commissioners recently said the negotiations were on the principle of give and take, thereby implying that it is on the basis of compromise. All members of the Commission seem to be unanimous in the belief that the action might be satisfactory to both countries. The executive authories of the two nations appear to be in perfect accord as to the principles agreed upon. The Washington treaty must have been approved by them from time to time as they were successively submitted. A protocol had been prepared by the commission clearly setting forth the basis of settlement and the reasons for their coming to the conclusion. The treaty is to be made on the basis of this protocol, but may not be signed before Tuesday. There is much anxiety as to whether the necessary two-thirds vote out of this there is as yet no certainty. There is no doubt that the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations now have been made acquainted in confidence with the treaty provisions and furnished with both oral and written explanations upon the subject. Precautions will be taken to prevent the premature publication of the document, and it is said the Senate, in such a case, will order an investigation on the ground of breach of privilege.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Fears of Frost—The New Route to Pittsburgh—Superintendent Smith's Banquet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, May 7, 1871.

The weather is cold, with strong fears of frost in the morning. The rain ceased about noon to-day. The Baltimore vegetable market is abundantly supplied, and is now full.

The new route to Pittsburgh by Connellsville is rapidly gaining favor. The purchase of the Hempfield Railroad by the Baltimore and Ohio is highly commended by business men of this city.

Superintendent Smith's banquet to-morrow night promises to be the most brilliant entertainment held here.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

Fatal Accident—A Man Killed by a Kick from a Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., May 7, 1871.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday, about twelve miles from here. As a young man named Joseph Delmar was endeavoring to harness a horse, it kicked him in the head, killing him instantly.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

ATCHISON, Ks., May 6.—Work on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad will be commenced June 1st and completed in October next year. The grading on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, north of the State line, is progressing rapidly, and track laying has commenced. An excursion party, including a number of Boston gentlemen largely interested in the road, left Atchison, and their friends assisted in laying down rail across the line between Kansas and Nebraska. The Atchison and Omaha short line, in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is fully inaugurated.

CINCINNATI AND DAYTON SHORT LINE.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad signed a contract yesterday with the Cincinnati and Baltimore Company for the use of their road now in process of construction for a distance of seven miles from Hamilton, Ohio, the point of junction of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati junction, at a rental of thirty-five thousand dollars a year.

WHEELING, PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE—SOME SUGGESTIONS.

BELLEVERNON, PA., May 6, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The reorganization of the old Hempfield Railroad Company is now the chief topic of interest to the people of this section of Fayette and Washington counties. The very fact that W. O. Hughart, Esq., President of the new company, has given out in print, as an authority that the road will be speedily pushed to completion in its connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. We have no fears of the result when we know the man is at the helm who, by his indomitable energy and financial skill, has completed under almost insurmountable obstacles the Connellsville extension to Cumberland. A monument cut from the everlasting hills through which that road passes should be erected to his name.

The great question to be solved is shall the Hempfield as connected pass over the Monongahela at our town? Under the policy pursued by the engineer that point can be reached, this route was surveyed by the late Chas. Eliet, Jr., and pronounced eminently practicable, but for $500,000. Since then the Connellsville Railroad is the point to be attained, we claim to have by nature the most direct line between the two points, and are willing to rely on these two facts for our success. In connection with this subject, some of our friends below propose that a consolidation be effected with the branch road from this place to West Newton, or the straightest direct connection with Pittsburgh from Wheeling. The distance from Wheeling to Arnlesville, on the Connellsville Railroad, is twenty-seven miles, and the distance from the latter place to Pittsburgh is twenty-six miles, making the distance by this route only two miles more to Pittsburgh miles—or the same distance as by the Wheeling and Pittsburgh Railroad. With the completion of the road and the completion of the Valley Road on the west side of the river, our town will assume an impetus to the demand for houses and the erection of stores. We have just before us the new organization under the title of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company, to obtain control of the Wheeling and Virginia Railroad Company, so as to have the pier right to the east side of the river from the terminus of the Bridge line. Whilst that company is in its infancy, such an arrangement can be readily effected.

J. S. V.

CIVIL WAR.

Sharp Engagement at Issy.

Vigorous Firing South of Paris.

Communists to Take the Offensive.

Fort Issy Still in Possession of the Insurgents.

Paris Newspapers Suppressed.

Vigorous Firing South of Paris—Fresh Attack on the Southwest Impending.

PARIS, May 6, Evening.—The Commandant of Fort Vincennes has informed the Commune that the reaction has reduced the garrison one hundred and fifty men, and asks for reinforcements. General Rossel has complained of interference on the part of the Committee of Safety, and rejects the responsibility placed upon him. He has gone to Fort Vanves, where he has dismissed the command.

The firing south of the city is vigorous, while that at Neuilly and Asnieres is alternately furious and weak.

A fresh attack on the southwest side of the city is impending.

Pyat has resigned his membership of the Safety Committee, and it is said the Commune has accepted his withdrawal, and requires the remainder of the Committee to resign.

It is said Rossel and Dombrowski are upon unfriendly terms.

The *Recelle* reports Bonapartists intrigues at Geneva.

Journals Suppressed.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commune has suppressed the following journals: *Petit Moniteur, Petit National, Bon Sens, Petit Prose, Petit Journal, La France* and *Temps.*

A decree issued by the Committee of Public Safety vests in General Rossel the military direction of the operations. The Communists have also given an order for the demolition of Expiatory Chapel. General Rossel has taken control of the entire Communist army, and in an order of the day announces Dombrowski to the command of the right wing, La Cricla the center, Noble Easki the left wing, and Bergrel and Endes the reserves.

Attempts at armistice continue, but without success.

Sharp Engagement.

VERSAILLES, May 6.—At noon to-day there was a sharp engagement in the trenches in front of Forts Issey and Vanvres. The Versailles troops carried by assault a small redoubt defended by a force of Communists, who were taken prisoners. The work was, however, evacuated by the Versaillists in consequence of its exposure to the fire of Fort Vanvres.

Preparation for an Offensive Movement by the Communists.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, May 6.—Gen. Rossel is preparing for an offensive movement with 40,000 of his best men. The communists possess 1,600 cannon. Their works are spelled. The Trocadero batteries have been advanced and opened fire against Fort Valerein.

Paris Newspapers Suppressed.

PARIS, May 6.—The forces of the Commune have occupied Park Issy. The Commune declare that Fort Vanvres is still tenable and that their troops have carried the barricades on the island of Grand Jatt and the Bureau.

Blanchet, a member of the commune, has been arrested by order of the Central Committee.

Gen. Rossello, in his operation against the Versaillists, avoids all useless destruction of property.

Bismarck to Favre—France Unable to Pay the Indemnity.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, May 6.—Bismarck, attended by Baron Von Arnim, has had two interviews with Favre and Pouler Quertier. The latter declared that the payment by France of the indemnifications in accordance with the preliminaries of peace was impossible, and asked for concessions, offering as an equivalent the prolongation of the commercial treaty and an advantageous arrangement with Alsace and Lorraine. Favre asked for the possession of forts Charenton, Nogent, Rosny and Nobay by the Versailles troops, the return of the captured arms and munitions and the prompt return of all prisoners of war. Bismarck suggested that loans be obtained from foreign bankers. Favre left Friday, and stated that further protection or the payment of the indemnity will entail serious consequences upon the Versailles Government. It is said to-day Bismarck held a conference with Baron Rothschilds. Bismarck remains till May 8th.

Heavy Cannonading.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—A heavy cannonade was kept up all last night, and continues this morning. It is given out that fresh batteries against the forts of Issy and Vanvres will open to-day, directing their fire especially against Montrouit. The work on the trenches between Issy and Vanvres is rapidly advancing. No engagement during the night or to-day is reported.

All Quiet.

PARIS, May 6.—Official reports published by the Commune represent that all is quiet at Vincennes. A reconnoissance was repulsed. An engagement took place on the road between Issy, in which several Versaillists were taken prisoners. The work of barricading the avenue of the Grand Army is still going on. Many arrests are made.

Proposed Congress of Municipal Councils.

VERSAILLES, May 7.—The official journal of Versailles, referring to the proposed Congress of Municipal Councils, says the legal authorities of Pennsylvania will not recognize it, and the Versailles would betray France, the Assembly and civilization if it permitted the Communist rebellion to exist side by side with the regular Government.

A decree of the Paris Commune orders the gratuitous restoration of all pawn pledges under five francs in value on the establishment of the identity of the original pledgers.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tennessee Exposition opens at Nashville today.

The main portion of the town of Folsom, Cal., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $125,000.

The Medical Association, at San Francisco, on Saturday had another fierce political wrangle over the female delegate question, indefinitely postponed it, and adjourned *sine die.*

An accident on the Little Rock Railroad Friday night came near resulting disastrously to the express messenger. About two miles south of Austin the trestle had become impaired by the flood and the engine plunged into the water and a rail ran through the baggage car, tearing up the flooring and throwing it on the top of the car. The car stood upright when were thrown off, which narrowly escaped going into ten feet of water in the swamp. The escape of the messenger from ever going into the water. Memphis Saturday, having spent the greater portion of the night in the car superintending the work.

The Philadelphia Board of Health, on Saturday, visited four houses on Mahlon street, near Sixth and Race, where there were several cases of relapsing fever. The houses were ordered to be closed and the sufferers were removed to the municipal hospital.

A Kingston, Jamaica, telegram of Saturday says: Denunciations of the administration of the Haytien Treasury has caused the resignation of the whole Cabinet, and even the President threatens to resign. Lorgnet is denounced as an imbecile old woman, but beyond the charge of incapacity, nothing has been alleged that calls for the fierce outcry now raised by the revolution. The new Ministry will be composed as follows: Ramon, Minister of Finance; Maelion, Minister of Justice; Gerbar Cornily, Minister of War; Carrie, Minister of the Interior.

In the base ball game at Rockford, Illinois, Saturday, between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ohio, and the Forest City Club, of Rockford, the former won by a score of 12 to 4.

Major Wm. P. Offley, of Delaware, formerly a government official and agent of the Associated Press, died at Camp Douglas, Utah, Saturday morning.

The trial of McKay, the notorious stage robber, is progressing at Provo, Utah.

The Board of Supervisors of Peoria county, Illinois, Saturday passed resolutions protesting against the action of the city of Peoria to the State of Illinois in relation to the removal of the State Capital from Springfield to Peoria, demand that the question of such removal be submitted to the people, and protested against any further expenditure for public buildings at Springfield until the question of removal shall be decided by the public.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa arrived in Chicago Saturday morning.

Black caterpillars are worse in Arkansas than ever known, and are stripping the leaves in the forests.

Carroll Morton suicided near Greene, Ark., last week, by shooting himself with a rifle.

A young man named Hale shot and killed another named Johnson, last Sunday, in Washington county, Ark. A Mr. Woodall, a friend of the killed Johnson man captured and started with him for Fayetteville, but never arrived with him, and it is supposed they murdered him on the way.

A boy named Wm. Stolle fell from the fourth story of a building in course of erection in Cincinnati, Saturday, and was instantly killed. Thos. A. Morris, a painter, was killed while passing an unfinished house by a brick thrown by a bricklayer through a window of the upper story.

P. Nolan, convicted in Covington, Ky., of playing chuck-a-luck, is sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and be forever infamous and deprived of the right of suffrage in Kentucky.

The trial of McDonald Cheek, at Brookville, Ind., will occupy nearly all of the present week. The prosecution will close the testimony to-day. Twenty-nine witnesses have already been examined.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1871.

MEETING OF CITY RAILWAY PRESIDENTS.

At a meeting of Presidents of City Railroads last evening the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will not employ on our several lines any persons, either as drivers or conductors, who come to us with political indorsement and without business letters.

ARRESTED FOR MUTINY.

Wm. Ryan, Barney O'Donohue and James Doyle, belonging to the ship Wm. F. Storer, arrested yesterday for mutiny, were held to-day by United States Commissioner Shields in $5,000 bail each for examination.

LABOR CONVENTION.

John Orvies, of Cincinnati, presided at the opening session of the Labor Convention to-day at Cooper Institute at which there was a very slim attendance.

Wm. West, a workman of the city, submitted a series of resolutions calling for a political organization of the working classes. No vote was taken on the resolutions. Horace H. Day, of the New England Reformer, declared that workingmen of New England would run a candidate for President and Vice President at the next election.

SALE OF ARSENAL PROPERTY.

The old United States Arsenal property, containing five acres of ground, at Jersey City Heights, which sold at auction last week for $75,000, was purchased by Bishop Bailey through Mr. Hillird, President of the State Insurance Company. The erection of a large college for the Jesuits on the property thus purchased will be commenced at once.

HERALD CLUB ANNUAL DINNER.

The New York *Herald* Club had their annual dinner at the Hoffman House last night. It was numerously attended, and passed off with much eclat.

DENIAL.

Robert Squires, President of the Third Avenue Railroad, denies the report that the Railroad Presidents held a meeting and passed resolutions not to employ conductors bringing recommendations from politicians.

HATS, caps and straw goods at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THAT UNPAID CABLE BILL.

Mr. Seward Invents a Cipher to Save Money, but Increases the Bill, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1871.

The Disputed Cable Bill.

It has just transpired that the dispute between the State Department and the Atlantic Cable Company over an unpaid bill for telegraphic tolls arose in a singular blunder on the part of Secretary Seward. It seems that during the progress of negotiations for the annexation of St. Thomas, Mr. Seward invented a secret cipher of figures for the purpose of cheapening the cost of telegraphing, but misapprehending the rules for counting figures, he so arranged his cipher that it was actually more expensive than the use of full written words. But this was not discovered at the time, and when the State Department called for a settlement there was found to be a wide discrepancy between its own record and the bill as presented by the Cable Company. Payment was consequently refused, and the claim has just been heard by the Court of Claims, but the decision is yet withheld. The amount involved is about sixty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.

THE INDIANS.

A letter has been received from Fort Arbuckle, in Indian Territory, stating that the tribes in that vicinity, including the Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas are disposed to be very quiet, and that the settlers are pursuing their daily avocations with no apprehension of trouble. The Indian Bureau has reports from many points throughout Indian Territory and there are no apprehensions felt of any organized hostilities during the season now opening.

THE KU-KLUX AND REVENUE OFFICERS.

Reports are continually received at the Internal Revenue office of efforts of organized portions in the Southern States to prevent the enforcement of the revenue laws. Among the latest is a report from Supervisor McDonald asserting that there is much illicit distilling in the second district of Missouri. In many instances, the Supervisors say, regular Ku-Klux notices have been sent to the officers of the Revenue Department. Collectors of Internal Revenue report that several officers of that bureau have been deterred from the proper performance of their official functions, and troops have been called to prevent outrages on government officers in the performance of their duties.

ASHLEY'S MISSION.

Hon. Jas. M. Ashley, recently appointed commissioner of the United States to act in conjunction with a commissioner of the territorial government of Dakotas for running a line along the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri and the southern boundary of Kansas, left Washington to-day for the scene of his country. He is authorized to select the requisite number of scientific men for the purpose.

Reduction in Ocean Postage.

There is no intention on the part of this Government to move at present for a further reduction in the rate of international postage between the United States and England, but it is known is any such action contemplated by the latter.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AT WORK.

Movements are progressing among the citizens of this District for the formation of military organizations. The new territorial government is already considering various improvements to be made in the city, among which will be sewerage. Various streets, the old surveys not having been conducted with reference to any general plan. The canal will also receive its share of attention.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Definitive Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, May 6, 1:30 A. M.—It is anticipated the definitive treaty of peace will be signed at Frankfort as soon as the payment of the indemnity is settled.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 6.—The steamship China, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day, and the Westphalia at Plymouth.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols 93¾ for money, and 93¾ @93⅞ for account. Bonds steady; 5-20s of '62 90¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7⅛@7¼d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer continues high, with stationary temperature on the Pacific coast. The lowest pressure, which was on Saturday evening off the coast of New Jersey, is now off the Banks. During Saturday night the weather very generally cleared off, with a slight fall in temperature, which is still central south of New York. Clear and partially cloudy weather now prevails at all stations whose evening reports have been received. There is a slight rise in temperature with a remarkable fall is indicated as existing in the region of the storm, but no reports have been received from that region.

PROBABILITIES.

No serious disturbance indicated for Monday in the United States. Should any object, to receive important reports proclaides further probabilities.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Lecture by Hon. Neal Dow Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

On Saturday evening Hon. Neal Dow delivered a temperance lecture in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and the interest but in that community in the temperance question. The lecture was a very able one, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Mr. Cree at eight o'clock, following is a brief report of the lecture:

Mr. Dow commenced by saying that intemperance was the greatest curse of the age. Efforts have been made to suppress it, all of which, however, have not been successful in some instances, intemperance is alarmingly on the increase. The speaker then said that he was one of the first men who ever framed and published a prohibitory law. The effects of the passage of the law in Maine, he then described. In England the people suffered more from intemperance than in any other part of the globe, because when a man became intoxicated he was thrown out of employment, and thus was left in a destitute condition when he and his family were sent to the workhouse. The people saw that the only way to prevent people and have any effect was to make strenuous efforts to suppress it, and are meeting with great success. He referred to the measure in the Legislature corresponding to the law in force here. There the license laws was very severe, and the penalties corresponding to the severe measures for the protection of the people. The provisions of the British bill are that two-thirds of the voters of the city in question must have the power to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors. In 1864 there were 294 of a majority against the bill; in 1868 the majority was reduced to 72, and in 1869 to 31. This showed hopeful progress for the cause. The bill will soon come up again in the British House of Commons, and there is a friend of Mr. Gladstone's on his way here to make full investigation into the working of the Maine Liquor Law.

It is high time that the Christian community, and particularly the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country should understand that the liquor traffic cannot be suppressed unless they put forth strenuous efforts. It is the duty of the people to insist upon the law being enforced. The whole question was one of public opinion, and through this medium it was to be solved. Public opinion in this country is in the hands of the Christian community. If the Christian people would only rise in the majesty of their conscience, their command will be obeyed. Christians ought to understand that the responsibility of suppression rested upon them.

The Maine Liquor Law had clearly demonstrated position that legislation had got in advance of the people in the matter of doing away with the evil, and if men could be induced to give a little attention to this, the movement would be successful. He referred to the Neal Dow then went into a detailed and interesting description of the manner in which he fought the battle and got the law enacted, by acting on public opinion, going through towns and villages preaching and lecturing everywhere. Now crusade against this evil, by dint of attentive and laborious moral suasion and the power of the people over the bar of the legislature, thus putting them in a position to force the Legislature to comply with their demands. The Legislature, he said, was composed of men who were summarily turned out of office. The next year they applied, and newly elected gentlemen consented to do the people's legislatory manner. The temperance men, led on by General Dow, undertook to abolish all the grog shops in the city, and when the battle had

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

THE Free Trade ideas of England do not appear to have taken very deep root in the minds of her young and lusty colonial progeny. It is stated that the policy of protection for native industry is very rapidly gaining ground in Australia, and that the watchword of the recent elections was a demand for a duty of twenty-five or thirty per cent. on every imported article which could be produced as well in the colonies. The next Colonial Parliament is expected to be strongly Protectionist.

OUR special Washington dispatches reiterate the statement previously telegraphed, that Senator MORTON will probably have charge of the High Commission treaty in the Senate. This is very difficult of belief, CAMERON not being likely to yield his position at the head of the class without a struggle. The extreme sensitiveness which it is said he manifests at being almost entirely ignored by the President and Secretary of State, is perfectly natural, and serves also to extenuate SUMNER'S restiveness under similar treatment. But if the delicacy and difficulty of the task to be accomplished rendered it necessary to select a subordinate member of the committee to act as engineer-in-chief to the treaty, surely it is not impertinent to inquire upon what grounds the present chairman was appointed to that position.

FURTHER intelligence from China appears to place it beyond a doubt that the late imperial decrees annulling treaty provisions, and pratically inviting the persecution and massacre of missionaries and their converts, were the result of a deliberate purpose of the Chinese Government to repudiate all its obligations, and return to its old system of excluding and punishing Christianity. It has been clearly proved that the authorities uphold the action of high officials who incited the late shocking murder of missionaries. BURLINGAME'S statement that China invited Christendom "to plant the shining Cross on every hill and in every valley of her domain," would probably have proved true, had he lived, but with his death the reconciling element between Europeanism and Mongolianism died also, and it now appears likely that the treaty Powers will be obliged to resort to the use of force to compel the Chinese Government to respect its obligations. England has already largely augmented its squadron in Chinese waters, and it is also said that China is actively employed in making preparations for war.

TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, a Convention of tax-payers, consisting of two delegates from every county in South Carolina, assembles at Columbia to ascertain the amount and nature of the State debt, and (according to the *Nation*) to "protest against any addition to it." This Convention is the result of certain resolutions recently offered in the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and it has been said, with what truth remains to be seen, that a number of the delegates will advocate repudiation as the shortest way of solving the financial riddle. It is unfortunate that the Convention is not to comprise delegates of both parties, there being a large number of moderate and sensible Republicans whose views and opinions ought to be consulted upon the matter. It is said, however, that the delegates chosen are solely men of extreme Southern views. One of the prominent features of the Convention will probably be the introduction of a resolution to abolish the Sterling Funding bill, which empowers the State to borrow the sum of six millions of dollars. It is greatly to be hoped that politics will be excluded from the deliberations of the Convention. The finances of the State are by no means in as deplorable a condition as has been charged, and if the thoughtful men of both parties can find a common ground to meet upon there is no reason why the Palmetto State may not be extricated from her straits without any difficulty. But a reckless move may plunge her into hopeless bankruptcy.

WE are glad to observe that the Democrats of Kentucky at their late Convention placed themselves squarely on the record as being "unalterably opposed to every form of lawlessness." It is true that the remaining resolutions are of the usual non-committal character, capable of being made to appear white, or black, or any other shade of color which the leaders and press of the party may desire—but we are willing to overlook this in consequence of the emphatic denunciation of Ku-Klux combinations, and their avowed intention to put them down under laws enacted by their own Legislature and administered by their own courts. We cannot quite forget that their "own Legislature" has hitherto manifested either a most cowardly or a most criminal disinclination to "enact" any laws relating to the subject, (the *Courier-Journal* can tell better than ourselves whether the neglect arose from fear or from guilt), but we give the Democracy of Kentucky credit for sincerity of utterance and honesty of purpose. Hereafter we hope to read of no more attacks on colored mail agents in that State, or of midnight prowlings by masked and murderous marauders. We are quite willing that Kentucky Democrats shall speak disparagingly of the Republican party, if in their own State they will insure that "protection to life, liberty and property" which the resolution in question agrees to furnish. They shall be indulged to the top of their bent in protesting against the "centralized despotism of the party in power," if they will only keep their promise of inaugurating constitutional liberty (including observance of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments) in their own Commonwealth. They have spoken—now let us see what they will do, and how soon they will do it. No more Ku-Klux, remember.

THE CHINA NEWS.

A good deal of emotion is naturally produced in this country by the late reports from China. In the various churches which have missionaries in the Empire anxiety is awakened for their safety, while among Christian people generally much concern is, of course, felt in anticipation of the violent interruption of a benevolent work in which they have long been deeply interested. Then, to the countless multitude who, in spite of sceptical warnings, have persevered in cherishing such splendid hopes of human progress in the East through the benign operation of the BURLINGAME treaty, it is a grievous disappointment to have their illusions so suddenly dispelled. In reference to the motives on the part of the Chinese which led to that famous treaty there will probably for many years be two opinions, neither of which can be proved to be absolutely correct. Some will believe that the party headed by Prince KUNG, who employed the American Envoy, were really in favor of changing or modifying the ancient policy of China in accordance with the views and wishes of foreign Powers. But the prevalent opinion will be that the Western Embassy was merely a Celestial dodge or subterfuge, employed for a temporary purpose, and especially to gain time. Most likely the mandarins not only never intended to carry out the treaty in its details, but designed from the first to use the interval of quiet and confidence secured by the negotiations in taking measures and making preparations for reviving their old system of exclusion in all its rigor. This is what they seem to have done, and one of the methods used in the interest of conservatism has been the circulation of books or tracts adapted to excite the people against the foreigners. Whatever other preparations they may have made, they at length feel ready for the contest and no longer conceal their purposes. The Pekin Government has informed the representatives of the Christian powers that they will not allow schools for the education of females, that they will not allow male subjects of the Empire to be instructed in a religion inconsistent with the religion of CONFUCIUS, that female missionaries shall not be permitted to enter the country, and that male missionaries shall henceforth be treated as Chinese subjects.

As these prohibitions are all violations of formal stipulations, their enforcement would amount to an abrogation of existing treaties. In announcing his intention to disregard a part of his engagements with the Powers of the West, the Emperor of China seems to have taken a hint from his autocratic brother of Russia, and a conference would appear to be the first and most obvious method of settling the difficulty which has arisen. No good result, however, is to be hoped for from such an attempt, if our supposition is well founded as to the Chinese plans. The Pekin government will, in all probability, be firm, having all the mandarins of the country at its back. In fact, the exclusion of foreigners, and especially of foreign ideas on the subject of religion and morality, seems to them a question of national existence. Customs, laws, religion and manners are so bound together in China that whatever influence destroys or weakens one of these, destroys or weakens all. CONFUCIUS was the great teacher and legislator who *organized* the principles upon which the entire fabric of his nation's government and life are founded and built up, and when he and his doctrines ceased to be reverenced and followed, the empire must go to pieces. MONTESQUIEU saw this so clearly that he declared, what he called "the thing truly sad," that it is hardly possible for Christianity to be established in China. The assembly of women in the churches, their necessary intercourse with the ministers of religion, their participation in the sacraments, &c., are mentioned by him as some of the features of Christianity which overthrow the customs of the Chinese. We are reminded of the detail by the terms of the late news.

It becomes an interesting question whether the Christian powers will be in favor of enforcing the right of missionaries to labor in the country; or will they be willing to modify existing treaties by the omission of the stipulations so objectionable to the Chinese? Certainly it may be a question, at least with some, whether foreigners may reasonably insist on the right of teaching in China a religion which, misunderstood and misapplied, produced a rebellion by which some of the finest provinces in the empire were covered with desolation. Or is it so very unreasonable in Chinese statesmen to object to the preaching of a religion of which the proper and legitimate effect must be to undermine institutions which have stood for thousands of years and which they believe to be the best in the world?

WHAT IS TRUTH?

Alluding to General SHERMAN'S recently expressed belief that the reports of Southern Ku-Klux outrages had been exaggerated, our Democratic contemporary states that either Senator MORTON or General SHERMAN must be wrong, and requests us to declare which of the two opinions we indorse. The COMMERCIAL is not a mere blind indorser of other people's views. It has distinct principles of its own, does not pin its faith to the coat tails of any man, and is in no sense a political POLONIUS. We have hitherto spoken with some degree of frankness concerning certain worthless, self-seeking politicians who in the Southern States have sown excitement and discontent under the guise of party service, and thus helped to produce the deplorable condition of society at present existing in that portion of our country, and we have urged the adoption of such reformatory measures as the nature of the case seemed to us to demand. But in this instance, while we are by no means unconscious or unmindful of the fact that there are great many localities in the Southern States in which Ku-Klux outrages do not occur, and a great many "good and true" Southern people who are thoroughly hostile to these marauders and murderers, and who would be glad to see them extirpated root and branch, we yet believe that the distinguished General of the army is mistaken in his impression that his information upon this subject is perfectly reliable. It is not to be wondered at that he should have been able to travel with perfect safety, or that he has met only with perfect politeness, during his recent tour of inspection, which however embraced only the principal cities and government stations of the South. But if he had traversed the interior we do not suppose the Ku-Klux would have harmed a single hair of his head—it would have been the grossest impolicy. When, five years ago, President GRANT, then General of the Army, was sent South by President JOHNSON to investigate and report upon the condition of those States, he was permitted to look at nothing except through a rose-colored medium, and it is not probable that this treatment has been varied in the case of General SHERMAN. Some weeks ago General BUTLER stated his belief that even he could go through the entire South without being molested, and we suppose he could. But this immunity would prove neither the non-existence of Ku-Klux gangs nor the falsity of their alleged excesses; it would simply show that they were shrewd and prudent, and that the leaders of public opinion had power over them. General SHERMAN'S information is principally derived from army sources. Now it is but a few days ago since the leading Democratic organ of the country stated, in its special correspondence from South Carolina, that the ex-rebels of those districts upon which United States troops had been quartered, had changed their policy, and adopted the plan of cultivating the good opinions of the officers in command, by assiduous attentions to their personal comfort; in other words, of throwing dust in their eyes by judiciously administering to the cravings of their social natures. A letter from Georgia in the same journal stated that the leading Democrats regretted those departures of troops which had taken place, and would be glad to welcome their return, for the reason that the officers were companionable fellows, and that the rank and file were sometimes quit e useful at elections in the way of voting the Democratic ticket. "I haven't a doubt of it," added the correspondent. The fact that the South sometimes puts itself on its good behavior for ulterior purposes is further shown by an editorial in the Charleston *Courier* of May 1st. This journal, alluding to the ensuing visit of the Congressional Committee, calls attention to the fact that they are to report upon the "loyalty of the *rural population*," whom it entreats to "act like men, *and be guilty of no follies.*" This looks very much like begging them to wash their faces, put on store clothes, and assume company manners. *What for?* If they always went clean and decent, whence the necessity of these anxious reminders? We do not care to pursue the subject. Most heartily do we wish that the reports of these outrages had no foundation in fact. But they can neither be ignored, denied or palliated. The opinion of General SHERMAN is without question honest and sincere. But we are sorry to be compelled to believe that Senator MORTON has the facts.

THE speech of Senator SCHURZ, made at the recent reception tendered him in St. Louis, deserves to be deeply pondered by every thoughtful man in the country. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the wisdom and policy of his political programme, there can be no question as to his great ability or his fidelity to conscientious conviction. At least he has earned the right to be considered honest, and we believe it to be a blunder when independence of spirit and frankness of utterance such as his are set down as wilfulness, selfishness and desire to disrupt his party. One of the severest critics of the Republican organization, he is also one of its truest friends. He has not been a fault-finder out of mere wantonness, but from desire to purge it of the elements which have threatened its decay and destruction. In this speech he dealt out brave words of warning and censure to Democracy, showing how little conscience and how little sense it exhibited in its morose and defiant attitude toward the reconstruction policy of the Government, and he abated no jot of his uncompromising maintenance of equal rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution as it is. We do not agree with him in his views respecting the Ku-Klux law, against which he voted, but that the restoration of fraternal feeling among all the people can be thoroughly brought about only when the political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion have been removed, we fully believe. The country is now in a period of transition. Hitherto the Democratic party has refused to recognize the fact, and so has been defeated. Hitherto the Republican party has discerned it, and so has been successful. Well, the time has come when, in the interest of the best welfare of the country, it must show itself capable of rising above all narrow conceptions of party necessities, set itself to secure and render fruitful the new order of things evolved from the chaos of war, and make them effective for the solution of the great political, social and political problems which further await and confront us.

Bishop STEVENS, it is stated, has approved the dismissal, by the vestry, of Rev. Batterson, rector of St. Clements Church, Philadelphia. The question remains to be determined whether such action will be binding, in view of the fact that no charges were preferred against the rector and no opportunity given of defending himself before an ecclesiastical court. The Episcopal convention of the diocese meets on Tuesday, and it is likely that the troubles of St. Clements will be freely ventilated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mrs. Dr. Edward Vanderpool, of New York, who during the late war, supported and sustained the relief fund of the Ladies' Home for sick and Wounded Soldiers, is dead. She was to the soldiers the Florence Nightingale of New York, and was especially distinguished and recognized by President LINCOLN, who presented to her personally a beautiful certificate for four and a half years' gratuitous labor in rendering the above service, signed by himself, Edwin M. Stanton and Surgeon-General J. V. Barnes. Throughout the war she was in the noblest sense the soldier's friend.

A movement has been set on foot in New York to organize a German-American National Association. This idea has sprung from the unity with which the Peace Festivals have been worked, and there is good reason to believe that the project will be followed up in other cities. The object of the Association will be, according to a circular from the Provisional Committee, "to unite nationally German-Americans for the mutual advancement of their interests."

California now claims to have the fastest trotting horse in the world. A Sacramento paper notes his recent performances at a park in that city. The first half mile was trotted over at a moderate speed, but on the last half mile he was let out and crossed the score in 1:07. Keeping right on, at a slower trot, till the last half mile was reached, the wonderful horse was again urged to his speed, and made the last half mile in 1:05½. There is no doubt the paper says, about this time having been made—the fastest on record—and a well known sporting gentleman who saw the trial, offered to wager $1,000 that he could take the horse for a week, and drive him a mile in 2:15. The horse has a somewhat romantic history, and, like many bipeds in this country, his elevation from hard work and obscurity to fame and ease has been rapid and remarkable. Not many months ago he did service in a butcher's cart in Sacramento, and was sold for the paltry sum of $125. Leland Stanford, the present owner, paid $3,500 for him, and could probably get $20,000 now for his bargain. The pedigree of the horse is in dispute.

The gamblers of Chicago are likely to experience a warm time shortly. The Mayor of that city has addressed a communication to the Police Board, calling their attention to many complaints in regard to the violation of the laws and ordinances by persons engaged in gambling, chance distribution, and lottery schemes, and the *Tribune* publishes a complete list of the gambling houses in the city, together with streets and numbers, for the information and guidance of the police, and in order that they may not have opportunity to plead ignorance of location as an explanation of neglect or failure to give them a call.

The new liquor law of Michigan provides a fine of $25 for the first conviction, $50 for the second, and $100 for the third, no matter what beverage is sold, so that it intoxicates or comes under the head of intoxicating drinks. In case a man receives intoxicating drinks at a saloon, drinks away and does injury to a person or to property, the saloon keeper is not only held liable for all the damage, but the person from whom he rents his saloon can also be held. If a saloon keeper is convicted of selling liquors, his lease of any place where it was sold is declared forfeited, although he may have just come into possession. If the wife of a drunkard or a drinking man can prove that she or the family has been damaged through reason or in consequence of such sale, she can recover.

A Mr. Edward, who had some notoriety as a painter of church spires, died recently at Poughkeepsie. Some twelve years ago he received a wound in his head from a pistol ball fired at him from behind, and hitting him behind his right ear. Many medical men have been much interested in his case from the fact that he has told them that the ball could not be found, and that in searching for it the surgeons had passed their probes some five inches into the wound. A post mortem examination was made, and the ball found lodged in the inner table of the occipital bone, having struck it in such a way as to be obliged to pass obliquely some three-fourths of an inch through its substance in order to penetrate it. The brain was not perforated. Of course the story of the probing was an error.

A letter, dated on the 4th, says that for the previous two weeks it had, every day in the vicinity of Desmoines, Iowa, been too wet for complanting, but grass and vegetation had been pushed forward wonderfully. The frost on the 21st ultimo appears to have done but little damage to the fruit crop. Indeed, it was perhaps a benefit, for, it is said, never were trees so loaded with bloom as were all kinds of fruit trees. To kill a portion of the buds would improve what remains, as the frost has happened just in time to do a little judicious pruning.

Fifteen car loads of Hollanders arrived in Plymouth county, Iowa, last week, and other colonies are expected to follow soon. Norwegians are also preparing to settle in Hancock and Winnebago counties in that State.

A letter has been received from an officer of the United States steamer Guerriere, at Tripoli, dated April 9, 1871, which states that the anchor of the old Philadelphia, which has been lying in the harbor ever since Commodore Decatur burned the ship in 1804, was on that day taken on board for the purpose of bringing it to this country.

A number of Methodist divines, together with some friends, visited St. Simon's Island, near Brunswick, Ga., to photograph the venerable live oak under the umbrageous branches of which John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, preached his first sermon in America. It is probable that the picture will be engraved on steel and offered for sale.

The "Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel" is the name of a new organization recently established in Philadelphia, growing out of the dissolution of the lodges from under the jurisdiction of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Free Sons of Israel at New York. The object of the order is the mutual assistance of members in case of need; but the most prominent feature is that in case of the death of a brother, every member has to pay the sum of one dollar towards the relief of the widow and orphans of the deceased brother. The Order numbers at present ten lodges in Philadelphia, one in Pittsburgh and one in St. Louis, with a membership of over 900 and a capital of over $10,000.

The German organizations of Chicago are making preparations for a grand peace celebration on the 19th inst., and have resolved to appropriate $10,000 to meet expenses. Governor Palmer and other prominent men of the State are to be invited to participate.

Several of the Western States have either begun to build, or are taking preliminary steps preparatory to the erection of new capitol buildings. Iowa has had difficulties in deciding on the quality of the stone to be used. Illinois is in a wrangle over the whole subject, while Michigan and Indiana are making a preliminary examination of styles and cost with a view to future buildings, and in this are acting wisely. Wisconsin has just erected a new capitol at a cost of about $700,000, which for convenience of arrangement and beauty of proportion is the equal of any in the country. The secret of its cost is in the great amount of iron made use of.

The divorce laws of Indiana have been exchanged as to require the plaintiff for an action of divorce to prove a *bona fide* residence of *three* years in the State, and also that if the offense charged has been committed in another State, no bill shall be granted, except such as the code of that State allows. The ample discretion of Judges as to suits between unquestioned Hoosiers remains, we believe; and the practices of the courts may still be a little loose.

Timber planting has begun in Iowa with a zeal highly commendable, and some big work will be done, it is said, toward securing the premium offered by the State agricultural Society for timber growing. One gentleman of Sioux City, it is stated, will plant two hundred thousand trees on his farm this year; another has commenced planting two hundred and fifty thousand trees in Lyon county, and still another is planting thirty thousand trees—chestnut, larch, maple and cottonwood—in Ida county. At this rate Iowa will soon become a timber State.

Here is a case of stuffing the ballot box for which there is no precedent, so far as we know. Recently on opening the Yarmouth Town House, Massachusetts, it having been closed since the last annual meeting, it was found that a squirrel and five young ones had taken possession of the ballot box. The mother had made a nice nest among the ballots cast for Selectmen and other town officers. The nest and young were removed, but when the town meeting was dissolved the nest and young squirrels were found in the possession of the ballot box, and the Town House locked up. It can hardly be said that this deliberate acquiescence in the "stuffing" process is unusual among politicians.

The Queen of Prussia noticed last year that a good deal of her valuable jewelry disappeared in a mysterious manner, and all efforts to discover the thief proved fruitless. It was finally ascertained that one of her little grandchildren had taken the diamond rings and bracelets and concealed them among the toys in order to play with them. It is believed in Berlin that this affair had something to do with the suicide of the Queen's master of ceremonies, who shot himself some time ago at Berlin, and for whose suicide no satisfactory reasons have as yet been given.

In several western Massachusetts towns the vote was unanimous, on Tuesday last, for prohibition. In several other towns the vote approached unanimity. In one town the temperance men found it easy to defeat the plan by allowing a large number of beer saloons on the side streets, who argued that if the sale was unrestricted on the principal streets their business would be damaged, whereas they are willing to take the risk of selling enough under prohibitory rule. In fleath an election was not necessary, not a drop of malt liquor having ever been sold there.

We do not recollect precisely how many times Dr. Livingstone has been stewed, shot, strangled, or roasted to death, but it is something enormous, at all events. MacMahon and Von Moltke have each, in their time had (we put it in the past tense because the facts appears to have been disposed of), the honor of shuffling off the mortal coil whenever it suited their convenience, and of shuffling it on again at their serene pleasure, but their achievements in this line are as nothing when compared with those of the distinguished African explorer. He has just come to life once more, to the unfeigned joy of all Christendom. His recently reported safety is officially confirmed, and it is also announced that his immediate return has been promised. He is now making his way to the coast, and will probably soon sail for England, where he will be received as a hero, which he is in all his inches. There is hardly anything in all history more noble than the patient, self-sacrificing labors of this Christian missionary in the interests of civilization and religion. His return to his country and family will be hailed with universal delight, not less because of the fresh revelations which he will bring respecting mysterious regions of Central Africa than because of his own modesty, intrepidity and manly worth of character. Britain bore him, but the whole world prizes and loves him.

As important decision has recently been made by the United States Supreme Court in reference to the jurisdiction which a State can exercise over rivers flowing through its limits. The Court holds that a river is a navigable water of the United States, when by itself or in connection with other waters it forms a continuous highway, over which commerce is or may be carried on with other States, or with foreign countries, in the customary modes in which such commerce is conducted by water. If a river is not of itself a high way by its connections with other waters, and is only navigable between places within the State, then the Court holds it is not a navigable river of the United States, but only a navigable water of the State.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* expresses its belief that the South has seen the worst of the Ku-Klux outrages, that the storm has spent its fury, and that henceforth, there will be an improvement. And apologizing for the past, it says that an organization whose strength for the purpose for which it was formed finally fell into the control of bad men, and ceasing to be a shield and protection for the oppressed and outraged, itself became an oppressor and a scourge to friend and foe alike.

PERSONAL.

Signor Giovanni Prati, an eminent Italian poet, is another melancholy instance that *bard* and prophet are no longer identical or synonymous words, however it may have been in Virgil's time. This gentleman wrote an "Ode to France," in which he poetically set forth the defeat of the King of Prussia and the discomfiture of the hordes of Northern barbarians, who have not hesitated to give his predictions the lie in the most unfeeling manner. When will prophets learn wisdom and defer predicting future events until after they have come to pass?

Mr. J. T. Cleveland, who has been for twenty years past in Texas, and who is now seventy-three years old, returned to Boston last week to visit his father, who, if he lives, will be one hundred in June. The old gentleman was very glad to greet his boy, of whom he is very proud, and whom he thinks very smart considering the limited experience he has had in the world.

A new German poet is Edward Sommers, of Hamburg, whose principal production is "The Song of the Ship," in the style of Longfellow's "The Building of the Ship," which, in its turn, is an imitation of Schiller's "Glocke."

The Princess Luperano of Naples has just given a proof that one is not merely never too old to learn—but never too old to succeed as a writer. This noble lady is now eighty-two years of age, and has made her first appearance as a dramatic author with entire success. Her work is a comedy in five acts, entitled "*Il Denaro*," which is being interpreted, as we understand it, "Money." It has had a great run at Naples. We rather think the Princess is the first instance of an octogenarian *debutante* on the scene of authorship.

The Princess Dora d'Istra is said to be the most learned woman in the world. She reads and speaks fifteen languages, has written novels, historical, philosophical and philological works, is an honorary member of fourteen academies and learned societies, and is still said to be quite good looking.

Some German ladies in Dubuque, several weeks ago, sent General von Moltke a $20 gold piece in recognition of his services for Fatherland, and the latter recognizant of the present came the other day. The Count congratulates Germans everywhere on the success of their arms, and to the ladies he thanks the ladies in Dubuque in particular for their well-wishes for German unity, and prays that the same may continue.

A Valuable Officer.

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

General W. W. Irwin, who retired on the 1st instant from the position of State Treasurer, paid off, during the last fiscal year, of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth over three million one hundred thousand dollars, that being a larger sum than was ever discharged in any previous State Treasurer within a like period. The entire debt of the Commonwealth is now reduced to about thirty millions, or twenty millions less than that of the city of Philadelphia.

There are also in the Sinking Fund, in railroad first mortgage bonds and other equally valuable securities, nine millions, so that in fact, Pennsylvania's liabilities, beyond her immediately available assets, are no more than twenty-one millions. In six years, therefore, if the same judicious course is pursued by others holding or to hold the position just vacated by General Irwin, which so characterized his administration of the Treasury, the whole indebtedness of the State will be extinguished.

In view of the able and satisfactory financiering of General Irwin during his term of office, it would be eminently wise for the City Councils to invite him to take up his residence here in order that he might be induced to do for the city of Philadelphia what he has done for that of the State. As Chief man of the Finance Committee, he would be able to make more cheerful exhibits of our finances than is possible under the present direction.

Persecuted Organs.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted little organ. There was a time when every disciplicten of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemas Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with active, powerful and efficacious purgatives, as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth more vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he may, it is demonstrated, find the debilitated being aware of the fact, prefer the *building* up to the *knocking down* system of treatment.

Hostetter's Bitters possess the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails, and is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In this country where the enfeebling temperature renders the highest organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN.....A. G. MULLIN
Terms, $3 00 a Day.
The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.
NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing
SLATE
Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.
W. B. Lupton & Co.,
354 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DISTILLERS OF
COAL TAR,
Roofing and Paving Material
GRAVEL ROOFING done with promptness and warranted
METAL AND OTHER ROOFS RECOVERED.
Roofs examined without charge. Material for sale with directions for use.
Special attention paid to Country Work. MWF
SLATE
AND
Gravel Roofing.
J. S. NEWMYER,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Is prepared to furnish a very Superior Article
Blue Mountain, Peach Bottom and Vermont
ROOFING SLATE,
In any quantity, from his Yards, in Pittsburgh, Pa., or direct from the Quarries, at Quarry Prices. Also for sale, BEST QUALITY ROOFING CEMENT and FELT.
SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.
H. WOODSIDE.....D. GRIFFITH.
Woodside & Griffith,
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN ROOFING SLATE
AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Original Peach Hill Slate.
OFFICE
370 PENN STREET,
Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.
LANE BROS.,
(Successors to B. Wolf, Jr. & Co.)
Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Our entire stock of Old Hardware, saved from the fire, has been disposed of, and we now offer to the Trade one of the largest and best selected Stocks of
General Hardware
AND
SHELF GOODS,
TO BE HAD IN THIS CITY.
Special inducements offered to the Country Trade
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
REPAIRING Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.
Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.
J. B. & J. M. Cornell
139, 141 and 143 CENTER ST., N. Y.
Iron Work for Buildings,
SENT TO AND PUT UP IN ANY PART OF UNITED STATES.
AT EXREMELY LOW RATES.
MWF

DRY GOODS.

The People's Store,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS FRESH ARRIVALS OF
NEW GOODS,
FOR THE SUMMER TRADE,
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO OFFER TO THE PUBLIC AT LOWEST PRICES
They invite inspection, and can positively assure their patrons that their GOODS ARE RELIABLE AND THE PRICES RIGHT, believing that their system of ONE PRICE, (the Lowest), is not only the best, but by far the cheapest way to trade.
Below is a partial List of Departments, giving a general idea of the Goods they keep:

Shawls, Cloaks,	Woolens,
Velvets, Velveteens,	Small Wares,
Black Silks,	Trimmings,
Colored Silks,	Serge Plaids,
Lyons Poplins,	Alpaca Plaids,
Fancy Poplins,	Piques and
Mottled Poplins,	White Goods,
Costume Cloths,	Linens and Percales,
Sun Shades,	Colored Alpacas,
Embroideries, Laces,	Ginghams, Napery,
Fancy Stripes,	Flannels, Ribbons,
Japanese Silks,	Notions,
Hosiery and Gloves,	Ladies' Skirts,
Calicoes, Linens,	Handkerchiefs,
Aprons, &c., &c.	

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
In the Basement we are now showing a large Line of SEASONABLE GOODS, at Eastern Quotations.
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.
Proposals for the Iron Work of a Second Order Light House to be erected on Bolivar Point, Texas, entrance to Galveston Bay.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1871.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and work of all kinds necessary to complete a Second Order Iron Light House for Bolivar Point, Texas, in accordance with the accompanying Specifications and Drawings.
The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of a sea going vessel or vessels, at any Atlantic or Gulf port nearest to the manufacturer's workshops, and accessible to such vessel.
The Brick Work, the Glass for the Lantern, the Lens, the Lamps and Furniture, belonging thereto, will be provided by the Light House Board, and their cost is not to be included in the amount of bids.
The bid should state the sum for which the entire work, including the Drawings, will be completed, fully erected at the work shops, and then taken down after acceptance, and delivered on board the vessel, and also the time after date on which it shall be completed and delivered, under forfeit, as specified in the "Form of Bid."
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an Agent of the Board, and all facilities will be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such Agent and all other acts are to be governed by the Drawings and Specifications must, in case of rejection, be at the cost of the party whose bid is rejected.
The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal for any reason it may deem sufficient.
Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two sureties, in the sum required by law in the same officer known to the Treasury Department, in the sum of Ten Thousand dollars, $10,000, to be forfeited in case of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will not be entered into and the bond given as required, in due time after the bid has been accepted.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $10,000, signed by two competent bondsmen, for the faithful performance of the contract, should one be required.
A copy of the Plans and of Specifications must be inclosed with each bid, as evidence of the object of the proposal.
All proposals for the work must be signed and "Proposals for a Light House at Bolivar Point, Texas," and then inclosed in another envelope and addressed to Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids, but the time and place for opening will not be stated.
Bidders will name the ports at which they will deliver on board ships.
Payments for the work will be made quarterly, upon estimates certified to by the agent of the Board, for ninety (90) per centum of the amount of each estimate will be paid by warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisition of the Light House Board, United States Engineers, Trumpkinsville, Ky., Capt. George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Assistant Light-House Engineer, southeast corner Sixth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter C. Hains, United States Engineers, Union Bank Building, Broadway, New York, Colonel John N. Macomb, United States Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from the undersigned.
GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Secretary.
PROPOSALS—SEPERATE PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., for a Steam Heating Apparatus for the new City Hall. Also, for the Flag Staine Pavement of the Court House Square. The work to be executed, and plans and specifications to be seen at the office of J. W. PETER, Architect, No. 80 Fifth avenue.
THOMAS STEEL,
Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the Erection of a City Hall.
May 1, 1871.
TO CONTRACTORS.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25, 1871.
PROPOSALS will be received until May 1, 1871, for the Graduation and Masonry of all the heavy portions of the Kittanning Branch, commencing at the Allegheny Valley Railroad extending eastward a distance of about 92 miles from Kelly's Station, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained on May 1st at the office of Bird Coal Co., addressed to the undersigned, care of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Chief Engineer.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Freehold Bank
And Building Association,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.....$100,000 | PRIVILEGE.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.
DEPOSITORS
Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the Charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
The Association has the right to build Rows or

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, due 1875, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, May 6, 1871.

The sudden and unexpected call of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the national banks for another exhibit of their condition may have been suggested by a suspicion that these institutions would indulge in some unwarranted expansion immediately after the previous call. This may have been the case with some of the New York banks, but cannot attach to the banks of this vicinity. The condition of our money market indicates a gradual returning to greater ease. Money seems plenty, whenever good paper is offered, and discounting to-day was quite brisk.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6-20s of 1862	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 5-20s of 1864	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	106½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	80½
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacifics	115¼

—The Government bond market was reported dull. The 6s made the only advance.

—At the New York Gold Board to-day Erie advanced to 25¾—higher than it has touched for the past four months. The *World* says: As it is too soon to buy Erie on the faith of a complete change in the directorship, and a reformation of responsible management, the odds are that the Erie people are themselves bidding up the price to unload some of their stock.

—The *Tribune* says: The fact was pretty clearly established in the Erie investigation, yesterday, that the Heath and Raphael stock was voted upon by the Receiver, Mr. Coleman, at the October election, in favor of Gould, Fisk, Jr., and their party. This has been suspected and asserted by Gould, and is now legally established. Thus it has been shown that the Erie manager is ready to vote the stock wherever, for registry, fraudulently voted on it to keep themselves in power, and then dishonestly sold it to keep them in funds.

—The *Herald* contains the following brief outlook of the stock market: The "bull" cliques will have to bestir themselves more vigorously than they did today if they wish to initiate the "summer campaign" on the Stock Exchange, upon which they seem so confidently as a means to provide a market for their stocks. There is no disguising the fact that there is very little accession of outside interest just now, and the "bulls" will be forced to do a great deal of hard work in getting up the requisite amount of speculative recklessness necessary to bring the street into the market. But money is very easy, and there is no knowing how much miracle work can be effected in Wall street. Certain it is that the cliques must not pause. They must keep on buying until the market is overbull, in which case they would have the power of dictating whatever prices they pleased. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the "bulls" should attempt another series of "corners" in the various stocks with which they are loaded up, as a solution of the problem of the future of the "bull" movement. To-day their operations were barely sufficient to keep the market from drifting into inactivity; but they executed one or two rather brilliant little movements which redeemed the market from a charge of dullness. Pittsburgh, which is last on delivery of 25 per cents., was run up to 103, and doubtless has vitality enough to go higher. But people who buy to-day buy with eyes wide open. Last winter when stocks were low we told the public they were so. Now the chances are that they will not be "bull" traps. We shift the responsibility of any guarantee on this point.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Rodgers' Stock Rooms, Anchor building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 6, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
Q. & H.	90	90½	90½	90½	90⅜
Do. Scrip	75	75	75	75	75
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Harlem					
Mich. Cent.					
Lake Shore					
Illinois Cent.					
Cleve. & Pitts.					
C. & N. W.	88	88	88	88	88
Do. pref.					
Rock Island	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	84	84	84	84	84
Do. pref.	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pul. & Wabash					
Do. pref.					
Fort Wayne					
Ohio & Miss.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Chic. & Alton					
Do. pref.					
R. I. & P.					
N. J. Central					
Gaston					
W. U. Tel.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	47	47	47	47	47
Adams Ex.					
Wells F. & Co.					
American Ex.					
U. S. Ex.					
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	63
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	39
Catawissa preferred	47¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	22
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	138
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	113

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Orders executed for cash or on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 6, 1871.

REMARKS.—The markets at the close of the week were about the same as at the opening. The volume of the sales were greater than for the preceding week, and are daily on the increase. All the leading articles are held firmly at quotations. There is an upward tendency in groceries, and should the advance in the East be maintained, prices here must go up. Apples are scarce, and advancing in prices. Eggs held firmly at quotations. Prime apple butter is scarce. Good prime grass butter is plenty and prices lower.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Apples scarce and advancing; we are reported sales at $6 50 @ 7 for choice ⅌ bbl. Common $4 50 @ 5 ⅌ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ⅌ doz; in kegs and firkins 7c @ 8c ⅌ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 58 per cent., 3½@4c; common 48 ⅌ cent., 3¼c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½ ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Owing to the heavy receipts prices have declined. We are reported sales strictly prime at 28c@28½ ⅌ lb; extra choice will bring 29@29½; inferior 16@18c.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 8@8c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $1 90@2 ⅌ bush.

BEESWAX—The market is quite active, but a shade lower. We quote at 28@29c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Canned, ½ cans, ⅌ doz, $1 75; ¼-lb cans, $8 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are very firm at quotations, which are as follows: Sugar Cured Hams 15@16c; Sugar Cured do 14@15c; Canvassed do, 15½c; Dried Beef 19@19½c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in the barrel, 12½@13c; Lard, No. 1, 11½@12c; Country Lard 11@12c. Mess Pork $20.00. Consolidated Lye—Pennsylvania $6.50@6.75; Philadelphia $5.50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ⅌ bbl, at $3 25; 98c ⅌ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce at $12@15 ⅌ bbl.

CASTOR OIL—Sales of 1 gallon cans at 2@2½c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; S-ar, full weight, 10c; short weight 11c; stearine 12½c ⅌ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $10@10 50 ⅌ ton.

CHEESE—Logansport 12½@13c; Limburger 15c; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2.50@2 75 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—The market is here of the old, but the new is coming in. We quote: New York Goshen at 15c ⅌ lb; ohio Goshen 15@16c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 15@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand at the following quotations: Peaches, quarters 9½@10c; halves 18@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples, quarters 5@6c ⅌ lb. Currants, 11@c ⅌ lb. Valencia raisins 12½@13c. Layer Raisins, new, $4 75.

EGGS—The supply is fully up to the demand, and prices are firm at 14@15c for good fresh.

FEATHERS—Sales have been at 60@65c for No. 1, 80c ⅌ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—Prices unchanged. Mill rates: Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels, $7 10; in sacks $6 75. The stock rated as reported by J. D. Lamb & Bro. Byers, Negley and western brands are as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota do $7 50@8 00; winter $7 00 @ 7 50; family do $7 25.

GRAIN—The market is firm at the following quotations: Rye—Sales at 75@76c ⅌ bushel. Oats—Sales at 45@46c; 50@51 per bbl. Oats are held higher; sales on wharf and from store at 50@55c. Corn—Corn dull but no lower; sales round lots from first hands of mixed car at 68c; mixed shelled 70c; prime yellow 72c. Strong, shrunk corn nominally sold at 13½c, and 250 bbls, a better lot, at 13½c; crude, in shipping order, 12c. Refined—Holders find a very active trade on their improved figures, and in some directions at the close there is a disposition to make slight changes in the market over; a few lots were taken early in the day by shippers, but the market closed very quietly. The sales embraced 4,000 bbls at 23½c; 1,000 bbls at 23½c; 2,000 bbls, city delivery, from 16th to 20th inst., at 23½c, and 1,500 bbls, for May, June and July, 500 bbls each month, on private terms. Philadelphia delivery—The market opened firm, but there has been a very small inquiry through the day, and at the close slight concessions were obtainable on forward months, which gave a weaker feeling for part of the day. Sales 3,000 bbls, refined s. w., 23½c, not previously reported; 15,000 bbls, for June, first half, 24c, and second half at 24½c, closing with sellers at 24½c for last half. May and 24c for June.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Market firm; crude 19¼c; cases 27½c; May 23½@; June 24½@; July 24½@.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 6.—Very quiet and nothing doing. We are quoted nominally at 24@24 25.

OIL CITY, May 5.—Market quiet and firm; 47 gravity, crude, in bulk, 12c ⅌ bbl; bags and barrels 12½.

TITUSVILLE, May 5.—Market firm at $4 10 on upper road.

TITUSVILLE, May 8.—Market weaker but no change in prices; $4 10 bid; no transactions to-day.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, May 6, 3 P. M.—Market active and held firm; refined held at 23½c; sales 2,200 barrels June at 24½; 1,000 bbls each June, July and August at 24½@25c@25½c; crude nominal at 13½@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 9 P. M.—Last half May 24½c bid, but asked; first half June 24½c bid, and last half asked; July 25½c bid; crude 12c; sales 1,000 bbls May at 25½@; 500 first half June 24½c; 1,500 last half June 24½@; 5,000 first half June 24¾c; 5,000 last half June 24½@.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 6.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Prices hard to quote—about $4 15 to 4 20.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

P & B Co to Jas Wilkins, 154 bbls.
Duncan & Young to Shaw Oil Works, 74 barrels.
Bates & G to Cosmos Oil Works, 228 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Cosmos Oil Works, 295 bbls.
T Hacket to Citizens' Oil Works, 370 bbls.
D Verkamp to Eagle Oil Works, 93 bbls.
H W G Tweddle to Eclipse Refinery, 251 bbls.
J Marshall to Bellevue Works, 42 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
James Wilkins	154	Fairview Oil Works	74
Cosmos Oil Works	228	Forsythe Refinery	246
Citizens Oil Works	370	Eagle Oil Works	93
Eclipse Oil Works	251	Brilliant Oil Works	74
Marion & Morgan	50		
Total			1,577

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALTOONA, Monday Morning, May 8, 1871.

Pyrane & Mills, 36 bbls fabric to Stevenson Bros & Co, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Mills, 16 bbls fabric to J Kendrick, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Mills, 16 bbls paraffine to A F Beam, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Mills, 10 bbls paraffine to Hulbert & Co, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Wagner, 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia	
Triumph Refining Co, 208 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia	
Triumph Refinery, 258 bbls refined to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia	
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls	1,016

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 6, 1871.

The following are the arrivals and sales at the Central Yards for the week ending Saturday, May 6th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 194 cars; hogs, 103 cars; sheep, 112 cars; horses, 62 cars; mules, 6 cars.

As will be seen by the above report, the arrivals of cattle for the week have been heavy. The market this week was the most unsatisfactory experienced by sellers for a year. This week there were but from 4 to 5 cars of cattle sold here, and the balance were shipped through to Eastern markets. How long matters will remain in the present unsettled condition, is hard to tell; cattle are falling slowly every week, and buyers are afraid to venture much; and to add to the general distrust, the different railroads have commenced cutting rates, from such points as St. Louis and Chicago east, and buyers are, under these circumstances, always cautious, fearing that their neighbor probably may have a better rate than they have. The prospect for next week's market is not very good. The following are the sales at which stock was held this week: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 75@6; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,200, $4 25@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 25@5 75.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs were fair to-day. The market held firmly at prices are no lower than yesterday. The quality of hogs arriving is fair, and the supply all week has been larger than the demand. The following are the rates current to-day: Extra Philadelphia, $5 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, $5 20; good to prime New York, $5 15; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 10 to $5 15.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was light to-day. The market for the week was about closed on Friday, with most all the sheep sold, and the principal buyers left for the East. To-day two car loads were sold, but prices remain unchanged from the quotations of yesterday. The following are the rates: Good to prime, 80 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5; fair to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75@5; poor rot and scalawags by the head, $1 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 spring dull; closed at 86@86½c cash and seller May; this afternoon dull at 84½c seller May.

CORN—No 2 dull; closed at 66@66½c.

RYE—Dull; closed nominally at 54@54 95.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 82@83c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork closed at $17 12½@17 15 cash; $17 50 seller June. Lard quiet and firmer at 9½c.

HOGS—Dull at $4 50@5.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 6, 3 P. M.—Market active and held firm; refined held at 23½c; sales 2,200 barrels June at 24½; 1,000 bbls each June, July and August at 24½@25c@25½c; crude nominal at 13½@13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 9 P. M.—Last half May 24½c bid, but asked; first half June 24½c bid, and last half asked; July, first half, 24½c; last half, 24½c; crude 12c; sales 1,000 bbls May at 25½@; 500 first half June 24½c; 1,500 last half June 24½@; 5,000 first half June 24¾c; 5,000 last half June 24½@.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 6.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Prices hard to quote—about $4 15 to 4 20.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

P & B Co to Jas Wilkins, 154 bbls.
Duncan & Young to Shaw Oil Works, 74 barrels.
Bates & G to Cosmos Oil Works, 228 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Cosmos Oil Works, 295 bbls.
T Hacket to Citizens' Oil Works, 370 bbls.
D Verkamp to Eagle Oil Works, 93 bbls.
H W G Tweddle to Eclipse Refinery, 251 bbls.
J Marshall to Bellevue Works, 42 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
James Wilkins	154	Fairview Oil Works	74
Cosmos Oil Works	228	Forsythe Refinery	246
Citizens Oil Works	370	Eagle Oil Works	93
Eclipse Oil Works	251	Brilliant Oil Works	74
Marion & Morgan	50		
Total			1,577

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALTOONA, Monday Morning, May 8, 1871.

Pyrane & Mills, 36 bbls fabric to Stevenson Bros & Co, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Mills, 16 bbls fabric to J Kendrick, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Mills, 16 bbls paraffine to A F Beam, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Mills, 10 bbls paraffine to Hulbert & Co, Philadelphia	
Pyrane & Wagner, 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia	
Triumph Refining Co, 208 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia	
Triumph Refinery, 258 bbls refined to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia	
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls	1,016

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 6, 1871.

The following are the arrivals and sales at the Central Yards for the week ending Saturday, May 6th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 194 cars; hogs, 103 cars; sheep, 112 cars; horses, 62 cars; mules, 6 cars.

As will be seen by the above report, the arrivals of cattle for the week have been heavy. The market this week was the most unsatisfactory experienced by sellers for a year. This week there were but from 4 to 5 cars of cattle sold here, and the balance were shipped through to Eastern markets. How long matters will remain in the present unsettled condition, is hard to tell; cattle are falling slowly every week, and buyers are afraid to venture much; and to add to the general distrust, the different railroads have commenced cutting rates, from such points as St. Louis and Chicago east, and buyers are, under these circumstances, always cautious, fearing that their neighbor probably may have a better rate than they have. The prospect for next week's market is not very good. The following are the sales at which stock was held this week: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 75@6; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,200, $4 25@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 25@5 75.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs were fair to-day. The market held firmly at prices are no lower than yesterday. The quality of hogs arriving is fair, and the supply all week has been larger than the demand. The following are the rates current to-day: Extra Philadelphia, $5 25; good to prime, Philadelphia, $5 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 10 to $5 15.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was light to-day. The market for the week was about closed on Friday, with most all the sheep sold, and the principal buyers left for the East. To-day two car loads were sold, but prices remain unchanged from the quotations of yesterday. The following are the rates: Good to prime, 80 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5; fair to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25@5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75@5; poor rot and scalawags by the head, $1 75.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA,

May 6.—There is more demand for pig iron, and the products is taken as fast as delivered. No. 2 foundry and forge are scarce and wanted. With the resumption of labor in the anthracite furnaces will go into blast, thereby relieving the scarcity of iron. Sales of 1,500 tons No. 1 foundry, chiefly Lehigh crude, at $25; 1,000 tons No. 2 at $23; 36 50 and Coltness at $26 @ 26 50. American is scarce and firm, with sales of yard lots at $35@38 per ton. Two different numbers, Swedish or Norway No. 2 extra at $76@76, and good brands number 1, at $85@86 per ton. Charcoal pig is selling at $45 00@55 00 per ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firmer and inactive, with sales of English common at $72@76, and refined at $78@80. About 500 tons American refined bar is firm and in moderate demand at $78@85 per ton.—*Bulletin.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA,

May 6.—There is very little done, but prices are firm. 68,000 lbs of Canada combing sold at 57½@60c. Small lots of new are arriving, and sell at 46@ for unwashed and fine; 50@52c for medium; 55@56c for coarse. Pulled wools are also wanted, and 800 lbs, spot and to arrive, sold at 50, 60, and 24 @ 65@67 00. American refined bar is firm and in moderate demand at $78@85 per ton.—*Bulletin.*

NEW YORK,

May 6.—The market for Scotch pig has been rather quiet since the sales noted in our last—the receipts having been light, and there being very little stock in first hands prices are supported. We notice sales of 200 tons Glengarnock at 30s per ton. Summerlee on private terms; and 100 tons Gartsherrie at $32 50 per ton. There has been very little inquiry for American, but the supply is limited, and prices are maintained; 200 tons No. 1 on sold at $34 50@35. Wrought scrap continues in demand, and sales have been made of lots from rail at $41 50, and 200 do to arrive at $39 75. There has been quite an active demand for both new and old rails, and the price of the latter has slightly appreciated, being now held at $40; the sales are 7,000 tons new 56 lb, equal to 52 per cent to New Orleans, 1,000 tons old, and (rumored) 6,000 tons English steel rails for future delivery, all on private terms. Refined bar continues to be taken in small lots as wanted for consumption, at our store quotations. There has been a large delivery, all on private terms. Refined bar continues to be taken in small lots as wanted for consumption, at our store quotations. There has been a large demand for Russia sheet iron, the year's delivery having been taken up, including 16,700 packs to arrive at New York and Boston, and is now held at 11½c gold—there is besides the above, 2,500 packs in the hands of importers and speculators, and 4,500 (estimated) in Russia. Of this amount, and of the whole 15,000 is in the hands of one house.

BOSTON,

May 6.—The market for pig iron presents no new feature. Good foreign brands continue in fair demand, in default of full supplies of American. The importations are now on a liberal scale, and stocks in New York are accumulating. At this point, thus far, invoices have been taken for consumption about as fast as received. Prices are steady and without quotable change.

The domestic article is quiet; but the better grades are scarce and very firmly held. Buyers manage to get along with very small lots, and the current assortments of manufacture are largely supplied with old metal.

An adjourned meeting of the bar iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States will meet in this city on Tuesday next, 9th inst., to effect a permanent organization and establish a uniform scale of prices throughout the United States, to be not less than above the bar price. The committee will then report a classification and schedule of prices for the various sizes of manufactured iron. As we have before stated, this movement meets with some opposition from the manufacturers west of the Alleghenies and the importers of this city.

Pig, Scotch No 1, ⅌ ton	$33	@ 36
Pig, Scotch No 2	31	@ 32
Pig, American, No 2	28	@ 30
Pig, American forge	31	@ 32
Bar, Refined English and American	85	@ 90
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (gold)	85	@ 100

Manufactured iron of seasonable descriptions is in fair demand, and prices are very firm and tending upward. Boiler plate have advanced 10@15 per cent rates are now below the cost of importation, and it is better for manufacturers to take these sizes, in view of the probable advance in manufacturers' prices.

Scotch pig is in fair demand at quoted rates, with sales of leading brands No. 1 in small lots at a range of $25 50@27 per ton, including Gartsherrie at $26 50 and Coltness at $28 @ 28 50. American is scarce and firm, with sales of yard lots at $35@38 per ton. Two different numbers, Swedish or Norway No. 2 extra at $76@76, and good brands number 1, at $85@86 per ton. Charcoal pig is selling at $45 00@55 00 per ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firmer and inactive, with sales of English common at $72@76, and refined at $78@80. About 500 tons American refined bar is firm and in moderate demand at $78@85 per ton.—*Bulletin.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA,

May 6.—There is very little done, but prices are firm. 68,000 lbs of Canada combing sold at 57½@60c. Small lots of new are arriving, and sell at 46@ for unwashed and fine; 50@52c for medium; 55@56c for coarse. Pulled wools are also wanted, and 800 lbs, spot and to arrive, sold at 50, 60, and 24 @ 65@67 00. American refined bar is firm and in moderate demand at $78@85 per ton.—*Bulletin.*

NEW YORK,

May 6.—The market for domestic fleece remains as for some time past. There is quite an active demand, but the limited supply restricts transactions, and prices are very firm, although the bulk of the offerings are composed of inferior grades. California wool is in better supply, but the business centered mainly in the hands of dealers who have still maintain their views in regard to prices, which buyers are unwilling to meet, to any extent. We quote nominally at 55@62 cents. There continues a good inquiry for pulled wool at steady rates. Carpet wools are quiet. Other descriptions of foreign wools have been in active request, and prices are inclined to favor sellers. The sales are 5,000 lbs fleece on private terms; 1,000 lbs Montevideo, spring Ohio at about 39c; 4,000 do lambs 33½c; 5,000 lbs Canada pulled, mostly spring, at 40@41c; 2,000 do 46½c; 2,000 lbs choice country pulled 52@c; 5,000 lbs thirty spring and fall California 25c; 4,500 lbs Texas do, on private terms; 8,000 Cape, spring and fall, 38c; and fall California, 8,000 scoured, 15,000 extra pulled, 20,000 unwashed, 5,000 mixed, various grades, 2,000 combing pulled, 2,500 unwashed, 125,000 unwashed Smyrna, 70,000 do Cape, 5,000 do Mestiza on private terms. To-day's sales include 1,000 lbs unwashed Donskoi sold at 15c@19½c cash.

IMPORT OF WOOL INTO NEW YORK FROM JAN. 1ST TO APRIL 30TH, 1871.

From foreign ports	bales 18,159
From coastwise ports	4,318
Total	bales 22,477
Same time 1870	28,625
—*Price Current.*	

BOSTON,

May 6.—The wool market continues very firm for all descriptions of both foreign and domestic staple, and transactions are on a liberal scale considering the very limited stocks offering. Manufacturers are anxious to obtain supplies to help on over the new clip, and hence are free buyers of all lots that can be had at rates which will afford them any margin. The most of the desirable lots of wool remaining on the market are held above this limit, so that buyers are operating with great reluctance, and in no case except to the extent of their actual wants.

It would be difficult to force prices higher during the balance of the season than the present time, which must elapse before the receipt of the new clip of domestic, and the efforts which are being made to avert a short wool crop in Europe throughout the West will probably commence early enough to have some wool well be hurried forward to market, in order to take advantage of current high prices. In the meantime, the country is being stripped in all directions for all kinds of old wool, and in numerous cases the accumulations of many years have been brought out from their dingy retreat, and placed in the hands of the consumers. In this way the stocks here in the Eastern market, which several months have been completely exhausted, have been pieced out to a surprising extent.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—No 2 spring dull; closed at 86@86½c cash and seller May; this afternoon dull at 84½c seller May.

CORN—No 2 mixed dull; closed at 66@66½c.

RYE—Dull; closed nominally at 54@54 95.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 82@83c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork closed at $17 12½@17 15 cash; $17 50 seller June. Lard quiet and firmer at 9½c.

HOGS—Dull at $4 50@5.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton steady; middling upland 19½c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western and state $5 30@5 50; common to fair extra do $5 60@6 00; choice $6 @6 90; white western extra $6 80@7 25; choice do $7 30@7 75; fancy do $7 80@8 00. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 1 spring nominal; No 2 do $1 25@1 26; Corn 1c lower; mixed western 72@73c; yellow 73@74c. Oats steady; western and State 60@61c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; new mess $19 50@19 75; prime mess $16 50@16 75; old mess $17 50@17 75; prime $13 50@13 75; old prime $14 50@14 75; prime mess $16 50@16 75; beef hams $26@27. Lard dull; steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 10@10½c. Tallow dull; prime steam 9½@9¾c; refined 10@10½c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Whiskey dull at 92c. Freights dull and lower.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Dry goods—There is but little doing in this trade, and the jobbing movement is light. China and other foreign countries have contributed to relieve the stringency of the market. The demand in connection with the firmness of the raw material, has a tendency to stimulate prices, and the manufacturing industries, while this and large fabrics are, as usual, near the close of the season, dull. Cotton flannels and cloths have been made scarce and high by speculative purchases, and the demand for prints has increased in direction; stock will accumulate and prices recede. Woolens cannot be said to be at all forced sellers to pay one shilling for printed calicoes which now cost over four. The tendency of the market is to make things more expensive than light spring, there is little doubt that a bold effort will be made to carry up the price of cloths, which are now selling slowly at inside, to the edge. Heavy brown sheetings are firmer, and 12 to 12½c for Eagle, Atlantic, Lawrence C and Augusta, at 11c. Bleached muslins, of best makes, are in moderate supply and steady demand at 14@15c for 36 inches. Ginghams are the best brands, are steady and in limited demand, while low priced goods are slow at 9@10c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling 19¾@19¾c. Flour firm; family $6 25 @ 6 50. Wheat nominal; red at $1 20@1 25; white $1 25@1 30. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged at 82@87c. Corn quiet and unchanged at 68@70c. Provisions quiet and unchanged at 24@25c. Cheese scarce and firm; factory 16@16½c for best. Pork dull and nominal; asked and $19@17 12½ offered. Lard dull and nominal at 9½c. Bulk sides clear rib 9@9½c, but 10c asked. Bacon firm; sales 450 bbls chiefly sides; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 10½c; clear sides 10@10½c. Tobacco firm. Whisky quiet and weak at 92c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Tobacco very firm and active; sales 500 hhds for the week; lugs 3½@4½c; leaf 5@6½@8c. Cotton quiet and steady; supply scant; middling 19½c. Flour dull; fancy $6 75@7 00; extra $6 25@6 50; family $5 75@6 00. Grain firm but demand limited; wheat scarce; choice white $1 30@1 40; good to prime red $1 20@1 25; shelled corn, sacked, 66c; oats held at 62½@63c; no sales reported. Provisions more steady and in better order demand. Mess pork held at $19 50; bulkmeats loose 6½@8½c; boxed 7½@9½c; sugar cured hams, wrapped and boxed, 14@15c. Lard in tierces held at 10½@11c; kegs 12½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firmly extra $1 40@1 45. Rye dull; Pennsylvania $1 15@1 20. Corn in good demand; yellow held at 80c; western 78@79c. Oats dull; white Pennsylvania 58@60c. Provisions depressed. Petroleum—refined 24c in store at 26c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Arrived—Ben Lomond, Vicksburg. Departed—Walt, White river; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Kansas, Mary Hamilton, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 6.—Down—Alaska, last night; Robert Mitchell, City of Alton. Up—Katie, Belle Lee. Warm and clear. River rising slowly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Arrived—Mary Alice, St. Louis. Departed—Indiana, Louisville; Dexter, St. Louis.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Hector	Bongher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Morgantown.
Oil City	Reed	Oil City.

Riverrising eighteen feet and rising.

Monongahela thirteen and a half feet and rising.

This Day's Packets.

Gertrude	U. S. mail line	8 A. M.
Fortunatus	H. Shillinger	3 P. M.
Cincinnati	Arlington	Moore, 12 M.

Boats Announced.

St. Louis	Mary Davage	Motherall, May 8.
Nashville	Kate Putnam	Evans, May 8.
St. Louis	Comet	Hare— May 10.

THE marks last evening indicated thirteen feet six inches and rising fast. There will be a big river, and no mistake, as both rivers were rising from the head waters to the mouth.

Additional Coal Departures.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we gave a full and complete list of the coal that had left and would leave. The report was so full that we can only add the following:

FOR CINCINNATI.			
Tow boats.	Coalboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
George Roberts	5		90,000
FOR LOUISVILLE.			
Tow boats.	Coalboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Brilliant	5		90,000
Hawke	5		100,000
Reindeer	5	5	190,000
Col. Blackmore	5	1	190,000
Hyena	2	3	75,000
Tom	6	6 & 1 flat.	70,000
Collier	6		120,000
Lioness, additional			100,000
Lafayette & Gibbs		10	110,000
Oil Valley	5		100,000
Total	32	63	1,917,000
Before noted		330	5,617,000
Grand total	32	453	6,654,000

THE steamer Exchange, Capt. McCallum, arrived from St. Louis.

THE steamer Great Republic was sold at St. Louis on Saturday for $48,000.

THE steamer Robt E. Hobbs will arrive to-day for a low of coal.

THE steamers Simpson Horner and Mary Ann arrived since our last and will depart to-day with heavy trips.

THE powerful towboat Comet and barges, Capt. John M. Hare, is announced for St. Louis and way ports, to-day, at 10 A. M.

THE tow boat Mary Davage, Capt. G. W. Motherall, is fast filling up for St. Louis. She will

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Versailles Troops Gaining Ground.

PARIS, Evening, May 7.—Firing has ceased and quiet now prevails between the lines, where, apparently by mutual consent, parties are burying the dead and removing the wounded. The Communists admit that the Versailles forces are gaining ground. The latter are pushing between Neuilly and the villages of Levallois and Perret, with the object of clearing the Seine and driving the Nationals to Clichy.

The Republican league sends five delegates to the Congress at Bordeaux.

Five priests have been arrested on a charge of being spies. The church of Eustache has been converted into a political club room, that of St. Germaine Lauxerois is used for political meetings and concerts, and the Tuileries have been turned into an asylum for the widows and orphans of national guards killed in the present struggle.

Italian Chamber of Deputies.

FLORENCE, May 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the supporters of the Government defended its prohibition of a celebration in Rome of the anniversary of the repulse of the French by the republicans, April 30th, 1849, on the ground that disturbances were intended.

Marquis Migliorati, Italian Minister to Munich, has been transferred to Athens.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three children of J. N. Owen, of Outajaime county, Wis., died last week from eating wild parsnips.

Judge William Brown died at Jacksonville, Ill., on Saturday.

Weston walked two hundred miles, two miles of the distance backward, in forty hours, fifty minutes and forty-five seconds, in St. Louis.

A prominent Methodist of Syracuse, N. Y., has bought a hotel and adjoining property in that city, paying therefor $120,000, which he will donate to the Methodist Book Concern of New York for the establishment of a branch.

Vice President Colfax is *en route* to Washington, to be present at the extra session of the Senate.

POLITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The *Commercial* special says the Republicans carried the magistrate's election in Lexington, Ky., Saturday, by 1,262 majority, being a Republican gain of 750 since the Congressional election last November.

HARTFORD, May 7.—The official returns from the Fourth ward of New Haven gave Jewell 579 votes for Governor. The count of votes on Friday by the Legislative Committee showed only 479 ballots in the box. On Saturday the signatures of five hundred and twenty Republicans in that ward were obtained to a declaration that they voted for Jewell, and further signatures to the declaration will be obtained.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1871.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Arrived—Steamships Hermann, from Bremen; Columbia, from Glasgow; Silesia, from Hamburg. The Tybee, from San Domingo City, the United States steamer Nantasket at San Domingo City, the United States steamer Congress at Samana, and the steamer Yantic at Manzanilla.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., May 7, 1871.

The following boats passed down to-day: Annie Laurie at 2 P. M., and Granite State at 2:30 P. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 12 M. River rising; cloudy and cool. H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—River twenty-eight feet. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh. Departed—Juniata and Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—River about stationary, with seven feet seven inches in the chute, nine feet seven inches in the canal and six feet seven inches on the rocks. Clear and cool. Business brisk for Sunday. Arrived—Robt. Burns, P. W. Strader and Nightingale, Cincinnati; Pink Varble, Arkansas river. Departed—Robt. Burns, Memphis; Belfast, Cincinnati; P. W. Strader, New Orleans; The Little Condor, Pomeroy to Cumberland, passed with a tow of salt.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 7.—Weather clear and warm. Mercury 74. The river has risen two feet. Port light; Down—River and barges, 9 P. M.; Bowling Green, 2 P. M.; Aberona and Tarascon, 5 P. M. Up—Quickstep, 3 A. M.; Lawrence, 10:30 A. M.; Bigley and barges, 3 P. M. All the boats had good trips. Heavy fog after midnight. Nothing doing to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 7.—Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Nashville, Cincinnati to Memphis, 5 A. M.; Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Wild Duck, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Grand Lake, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, 9 A. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 5 P. M.; H. M. Shreve, St. Louis to Shreveport, 6 P. M.; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 6 P. M.; Potomac, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 P. M.; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 P. M. The river rose four inches. Clear; mercury 70.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester and Stoney and barges, Memphis; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Emperor, Cincinnati; Dictator and barges, Cairo; Messenger, Pittsburgh; River about stationary. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Departed last night—Minneola, Cincinnati; Virginia, Louisville. Arrived—Ben Hamond, New Orleans; Nick Longworth, Louisville.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
St. Clair Hotel, Baltimore, Md.—Gilmour & Sons.
Flowering Plants—R. Couchey & Co.
Lippincott's Soda Fountain—McClarran & McKennan.
Statement—Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
Statement—German National Bank.
Statement—Tradesmen's National Bank.
Statement—First National Bank of Allegheny.
Statement—Second National Bank.
Statement—First National Bank of Birmingham.
Statement—Citizens' National Bank.
Statement—People's National Bank.
Statement—Third National Bank.
Statement—Union National Bank.
Statement—Exchange National Bank.
Commission Merchant—Daniel Wallace.
Dividend—Kelson Oil Company.
Dividend—Third National Bank.
Notice—Trustees, Connelly & Co.
Law Stamped or Noted—Henry E. Kerns.
Dwelling and Lot at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Property for Sale—David Reed.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Barge Club.
Fuel Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Land at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Wall Paper—Edward Forrester.
Mules and Wagons at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Window Shades—Edward Forrester.
Parian Statuettes—100 Wood street.
Window Shades—164 Smithfield street.
Fuel Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Statutes—R. E. Reed & Co.
Fuel Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Cream Ale—Pier, Donnan & Co.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Schneider.
Red Hot Lot—Caravan, Menagerie and Circus.
Library Hall—Vocal Concert, May 1.
Carpenter & Diver's Mineral Water.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Schneider's Varieties Theatre.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.
Imported Wines—Wm. Miller & Co.
Fine Wines—Lemon & Weise.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery—M. B. Cochran.
Money Wires Sent—Thos. E. Potts.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Somer & Co.
Offers for Rent—W. N. Hower.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Groceries—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer.
Brownsville Female Seminary for Rent.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Bourne.
Caution—Simon Johnston.

List of Unmailable Letters, May 8.

Armstrong, J. & C. W., Glenover, Ohio.....3c.
Bell, Wm., Temperanceville, Pa.....3c.
Browne, C. M., Philadelphia, Pa.....1c.
Filterait & Co., W. H., Philadelphia, Pa.....3c.
Goehring, Caroline, Freeport, Pa.....3c.

CITY MATTERS.

THE TEMPLAR CRUSADE.

The Tour to Europe—Invitation to Attend a Re-union With the Earl of Shrewsbury—Other Matters.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot has extended to Allegheny Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, to be present at a Masonic re-union and *fete* at Alton Towers, the princely seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the fourth of July next, the day that our Allegheny Sir Knights invade England. The letter further informs Sir Knight Jenkins, to whom it was addressed, that if accepted, the Earl will invite delegations from all the lodges in the midland district, to be present to receive their American brethren.

The Committee of Allegheny Commandery on Transportation reports having arranged an excursion with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to New York, on May 31. The round trip will cost $17 50, tickets good for ten days, except those of the European party, which will run until their return from Europe. The Great Western Band, accompanying the Commandery to New York, will be passed free of charge.

St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia, have tendered an escort of one hundred Sir Knights from Philadelphia to New York; Allegheny Commandery will have one hundred Sir Knights also. The reception in New York promises to be very grand, over one thousand Sir Knights expect to be in the procession. The Past Grand Commander, James H. Hopkins, Esq., will accompany the party to New York.

Eminent Commander Southwick, of Manhattan Commandery No. 31, of New York, tenders two hundred uniformed Sir Knights for the escort.

A COLD BATH.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Commit Suicide.

About one o'clock Saturday afternoon, Gustave Fambach, employed by Col. Edwards in the Engineer corps on the Allegheny river improvement, attempted to "shuffle off this mortal coil," by jumping into the Allegheny river, at the foot of Twenty-sixth street. Some of the workmen at one of the mills saw the man run down the street toward the river, and thinking there was something wrong with him, followed him. He ran on a raft, and then jumped into the river. The man who had followed him hastened to the spot, and took him out of the water before life was extinct. He was removed to the Pearl Hotel, and a physician summoned. It appears he had been drinking for some days past, and had an attack of *mania pots.*

UNIONTOWN.

Suicide of a Well Known Citizen.

Mr. Louis D. Bealle, residing and well known in Uniontown, Fayette county, committed suicide, by hanging at his home on Saturday morning. Mr. Bealle was a grocer and produce dealer, but during the past ten years he had been engaged in the livery stable business. He leaves a widow and four or five children, two of which latter are grown up sons, and another, a daughter, is attending school in the city. Deceased was aged about fifty years. Many years ago he was subject to fits of insanity, and he was doubtless insane at the time of committing the act which has deprived him of life.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.—Everybody loves flowers which make even the humblest home attractive, and add new beauties to the houses of the wealthy. Messrs. R. Cumming & Co., florists, have on hand a beautiful stock of the handsomest and most fragrant flowering plants,—roses, geraniums, verbenas,—in fact an almost endless list, to which they direct attention. They sell them at low rates, bringing them within the reach of every one. Their office is at No. 137 Liberty street.

SPLENDID STOCK of straw hats at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Perrophosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

FROM PITTSBURGH TO CUMBERLAND.

Notes on the Way—More of Myer's Mills and the Surrounding Country—Ursina, Present and Prospective.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

URSINA, May 6, 1871.

In referring to Myer's Mills in my last communication, several items of interest were necessarily omitted, on account of the brief time allotted me, and others were forgotten in the haste in which the communication was written, in order to "make the train," to which I desire to call attention. The town is situated in a fine section of country well improved, abounding in mineral wealth, while the soil is in a high state of cultivation and exceedingly productive. Wheat, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat are all profitable crops, and potatoes are raised in great abundance. It is also a fine grazing country, and produces a larger quantity and better quality of butter than any other locality in the State. The iron in the southern line of the coal lands of the Baltimore and Cumberland Railroad, and on the Baltimore and Cumberland Railroad, and on the property, the largest coal deposit in the State. There are three beds of bituminous coal, said to be equal to the Connellsville coal, lying almost horizontal, and extending under an area of over three thousand acres of ground. The company have leased, and are about to put under contract, a railroad from Salisbury on the south to Myer's Mills on the north of this great coal deposit, to connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road. There is also found here a great vein of limestone, twenty feet in thickness, while iron ore and fire clay are found in great abundance, so that the operations of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road through this section affords an outlet to this heretofore isolated region, which, in addition to the fire clay and iron ore, contains about seventy-five million tons of coal of a better quality than is found at any other point in the country except on the Youghiogheny river at Connellsville. It is the intention of the Baltimore and Salisbury Company to open